

The Resurrection in Art

By Delia Austrian



In the Sepulchre - Hoffman

THOUGH many more masterpieces have been made of the Madonna and Child than of the Resurrection, some of the most beautiful pictures of ancient and modern times depict this important and dramatic episode. Besides treating this theme very differently, they touch on different incidents of this tragedy.

Several painters, both ancient and modern, have shown the Descent from the Cross. Joseph and some of the Apostles are taking the Christ down from the cross. Their faces are alive with pity as His is with suffering, while the two Marys are standing close by sobbing bitterly. Every incident is treated dramatically, such as the pallor of His face, the wounds in His arms and legs and the suffering of the throng. The somber coloring of the environment makes the winding sheet and the wan countenance more colorful.

The next incident in this dramatic scene is the entombment. Many of the old Dutch and Italian masters have depicted this solemn hour, but the Dutch painter, Titian, is supposed to have surpassed them all. The Apostles and Joseph are bearing Christ with loving care from the cross to the tomb beyond. The expression on their countenances shows that this lifeless form is the most prized possession in the world to them. Similar and still different is the "Entombment," by Hoffman. The Apostles and friends of Christ are bearing him to the tomb. The limp body is so heavy it is brought to the resting-place with difficulty. Three are supporting the upper part of the body and three the lower limbs. The eldest of the helpers, who is bearing a torch, looks back as though he wished to get a last look of the sad, but peaceful, countenance. Above the tomb are three sorrowful, tear-stained faces—of Mary Magdalene, Mary, the mother, and Anna. The artist's dramatic and still possesses so much artistic restraint that it moves and thrills



Easter Morn - Bouquereau

but does not jar.

Hoffmann in 1824 depicted the next incident in this story. This picture is "In the Sepulchre." It shows Christ at rest. His mother kneels at His side as though she wished to glance lovingly on her boy for the last time. Mary Magdalene has just taken off the sheet covering His face, and a wonderful light radiating from His countenance illumines their faces and brightens the dark cavern. While without wait three of the Apostles eager for any news. The scene depicts love and devotion rather than any outburst of uncontrolled emotion.

Bouquereau, the French painter, made the next link in this dramatic story in his painting the "Holy Women at the Tomb." They are shrouded heavily in black except for the pallid faces. Two are praying, while one looks as though she caught a glimpse of the approaching angel who has come to announce the Resurrection of their Lord. The expression on these countenances is so pathetic that they seem to realize something wonderfully mysterious is to happen. This mystery is made more dramatic by the angel's approach. Though this picture is full of harmony and spiritual effect, the expression of suffering on their faces and the woodwork at the angel's approach are their chief charm. The bright light from the angel is in marked contrast to the pallid faces and somber dress of the

three women who are guarding the tomb.

The announcement of the Resurrection is depicted much more happily in a picture called "Easter Morning." It shows the Virgin praying in her room. In spite of the expression of solemn devotion on her face, it is lined with care and suffering. An angel appears holding a lily in one hand with a dove poised on her finger. The room at her approach is bathed with glorious light. A few artists have depicted the Resurrection without introducing the figure of the Saviour. This Carlo Dolci, an early Italian painter, did in his "Portrait of St. Cecilia." She holds a lily in her hand, and the expression on her face tells that she is made happy by the Easter lily, the symbol of purity and eternal life.

But Easter Morning, with the Resurrection, is the climax in the dramatic life of Christ. Many episodes in His life are sad, somber and tragic, but the Resurrection, like His Birth, is bright with hope, joy and a fulfillment—more than that, a pledge for an eternal life. For the Resurrection says that pain, suffering and death are transitory. There is a fuller,

larger and eternal life beyond the portals of death and suffering, and this the Resurrection has proven.

Though ancient and modern painters have given interpretation to this sublime moment, the later artists have made this incident more interesting, real and human. Nauck, though a modern painter, gives a conventional interpretation to his story; still the picture has splendid feeling and shows a great master's skill. Mary and Mary Magdalene are seen walking toward the tomb. They had angels sweet and fair guarding the body sepulchre with crosses in their hands. The angels see the shadowy form of their Saviour, their faces become illumined with great joy, while the expression of Mary's face is that of happiness governed by splendid self-control. Though the note is one of joy, it is handled with splendid artistic reserve.

The Resurrection is handled more interestingly by Flockhorst. This canvas was painted in 1825. Mary Magdalene has been watching and praying before the tomb when suddenly Christ appears before her. He does not come as a subject-



The Resurrection - Thomson

live reality, but as she knew Him in life. His form, His face and even His raiments are the same, even to His voice and smile. Mary Magdalene is thrilled with joy at the sight of seeing Him whom she thought was gone forever. Her beautiful red tresses are hanging, her arms are uplifted as though she would touch her Saviour, she is so carried away her body looks as though it were ready to fly heavenward. But Christ has His hands raised, the control expressed by His face and figure would say: "I am of the body but not of the body. I have come to show you that there is no death, suffering is transitory. The real, the worthwhile, is beyond. This is the message your Father in Heaven would leave you and all who weep for the loved ones they have lost. For this your Father sent Me to earth; for this I suffered death and I am resurrected." The note of spring is sounded in the foliage growing from the rocks, and the grasses springing into new life.

Even more poetic is the first "Easter Dawn," by J. K. Thomson. The scene is early morning, so early that the clouds are hardly broken. Two angels are hovering in midair, beneath them are fields in early bloom. Through the breaking of the light they see an illumined form, half veiled, half revealed, while their face and poetic countenances are radiant with light, joy and hope. In the distance are the three crosses. Hoffman, the great German painter, has also depicted the Resurrection, but his handling is more conventional. He shows Christ rising on clouds, with two angels in adoration. They look up to Him with hope, joy and yearning, while His face and figure express repose, contentment and a looking toward a greater and fuller life. A number of the old masters have made splendid masterpieces of the Ascension, including Raphael, Rembrandt, Titian, etc. None are more splendid than Correggio's masterpiece. It shows Christ rising on a mass of billowy clouds. His countenance is sweet and happy. He is surrounded by angels and trumpeters sounding their rejoicings and hallelujahs, while below is



The First Easter Dawn - Thomson

His mother, Joseph, Mary Magdalene, some of His Apostles and followers dressed in gay garbs and with radiant faces.

Bouquereau later gave his interpretation of the Resurrection in his painting called the "Resurrection Morn." Though treated in the same rather conventional ways, the work is masterly outlined. It shows Christ, carrying His banner, appearing before His mother and Mary Magdalene for the first time. The theme is handled more dramatically than most of the masters have handled it. The two women appear to be carried away completely by His coming. Besides this vivid representation of the incident, Bouquereau is a master of outline, and his draperies have bodies within them.

A thorough German conception of the Saviour is "The Ascension," by G. Blerman. Though the face is thoroughly Teutonic, it is, nevertheless, august and impressive. It lacks all the effeminate and sentimental creation of the old masters. The Saviour, with glory about His head, is rising into heaven, looking back at the scene of His suffering and extending His hands in benediction over the homes of those who had slain Him. The French painter Tizian's interpretation of the Resurrection is certainly more weird and unusual. It is based on the words, "And when they looked they saw that the stone was rolled away, for it was very great. And entering into the

sepulchre they saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a white garment, and they were affrighted. The women who have been watching in the tomb start to flee when Jesus, robed in white and illumined by His own light, stops them, saying: "Be not afraid; go tell thy brethren that they go into Galilee and there they shall see Me." The snowy white of His robe, the light from His face and hands make a charming contrast with the verdure of the country and the rich oriental color of their costumes. This scene, though charming, is colorless compared with "The Resurrection," which shows the Saviour guarded by an angel rising heavenward, while all those who sinned against Him are suffering and groaning below.

Even more dramatic, though less horrible, are the two pictures showing Jesus revealing Himself to Mary Magdalene. In the first, when she meets Him in the garden, she is so frightened that she is ready to flee. But Christ, by His calm manner and soft voice, brings her back. She is about to touch His garments, but He warns her not to, so she throws herself, instead, on the ground. The touching herself before Him illustrates the words, "Jesus sayeth unto her, 'Touch Me not, for I am not yet ascended to my Father; but go to my brethren and say unto them I ascend unto my Father and your Father and to my God and your God.'"

War in Air Next Time.

EVEN the phlegmatic British have now apparently decided that aerial warfare will play a most important part in a coming war. In the next great conflict between great nations, The Royal United Services Institution, which meets in London and comprises the most progressive spirits in all of Great Britain's various departments of war service, has urged the government that dirigibles and the aeroplanes will be a vast factor in any future war.

It is now calling on the government to get into the market for serviceable dirigible balloons and aeroplanes. The work of Germany, France and the United States along these lines is pointed out to the British military authorities as constituting a threat that the English will soon be a second rate power in warfare, no matter how many Dreadnoughts may be built, floated, and armed.

Raid by dirigible balloons dropping bombs of enormous explosive power are mentioned in this solemn warning to the English government from the organization, which is admitted by every Englishman to represent the highest intelligence of all her offensive and defensive powers combined. It was set forth in this warning that the airship would attack almost certainly by night. The airship calls for a defense by brilliant searchlights in an attempt to dazzle the aerial enemies. Surface artillery was claimed to be of little value against such a fleet of enemies. Even if dirigible balloons by extending aeroplanes on the principle of parachutes, would settle slowly, and with engines unimpaired would be able to reach safety. Altogether the Britisher is terribly excited over his condition from a military standpoint.



Country Hut - Lindsay

THE people of the States have always entertained an exaggerated idea of the unhealthfulness of the Isthmus of Panama. Even in its worst days it was less disease-ridden than many other parts of the South American continent. As in all tropical regions the native of the temperate zone can only avoid illness by observing commonsense precautions and maintaining a temporary habit of good health the body. The voracity with the experience of the populations of the large cities on North. But their appearance is sufficient evidence on this point. A more hearty and vigorous lot it would be difficult to find anywhere. They live clean, well-regulated lives. Their hard work is alleviated by a wholesome amount of leisure and entertainment. They enjoy two conditions highly favorable to the maintenance of good health—interest in life and freedom from worry. The character of the work leaves the former and the high salaries the latter.

During the first four months of the year the climate of the Isthmus is not unlike that of one of the eastern States in summer. The thermometer registers about 80 degrees at midday and falls to around 60 degrees in the evening. Sleep under a blanket is comfortable at night and the early mornings are delightfully cool and bracing, especially on the Atlantic side of the divide. The air from the Pacific does not seem to be as heavily charged with ozone. In the wet season, extending from about the first of May to the end of the year, rainfall is abundant and the humidity excessive, but the men seem to go through it without any serious difficulty. The temperature varies hardly more than 10 degrees in its maximum the year round, the mean being 80 degrees.

The physical aspects of the country are diversified. In the Zone hills and valleys predominate, with stretches of level savanna upon the borders. The province of Darien is for the most part mountainous wilderness and thick jungle. Some portions of it are practically unknown and rendered unlivable by the hostile attitude of the Indians that occupy it. The impression prevails that rich gold deposits exist in this region and at least one paying mine is in operation.

The provinces of Chiriqui and Veragua, and especially the former, are marvellously endowed with natural resources that are just beginning to attract the atten-

PANAMA and its PEOPLE

BY FORBES LINDSAY



Panama Bay and City - Lindsay

tion of the world. The hardwood timber in this territory is worth many millions of dollars and its rubber is equal to the best of the Para variety. In the hills coffee of the best quality is grown and the plains, with their frequent streams, afford ideal cattle ranges. Doubtless under development, this region will yield many valuable crops that have not as yet been thought of, but which will be cultivated under the stimulus of the extensive market that the opening of the canal must create. There are already in Chiriqui a few Americans making money and enjoying life in its salubrious climate. The Panama government is anxious to see their number increased by immigration of the right sort, believing that the resultant leaven will be advantageous to the national growth and prosperity. The influence of the United States and its territorial interests in Panama insure exemption from revolution or invasion and guarantee the observance of the rights of Americans. Not but what the Panamanians may be depended upon to do the fair thing. Their leading men are actuated by the best spirit and the people in general display a marked tendency toward improvement and progress. It is not too much to expect that within 10 years the Panamanians will have attained more nearly to the United States standard in government and business methods than any other nation on the South American continent.

About 20 years ago Chiriqui became suddenly famous on account of the curious relics which were unearthed from the guacas, or graves, which are the only traces of their existence left by a people who lived in this region at some prehistoric period. Many years ago an Indian accidentally uncovered one of these guacas, which contained a number of gold ornaments. Immediately thousands of the natives engaged in the search for smaller depositories of treasure. Several hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold ornaments are believed to have been found but they were melted and sold for their weight in gold. At length the attention of archeologists was attracted and systematic digging was instituted, but the graves had become scarce by this time. Many articles of ancient workmanship and quaint design were, however, secured by the various museums of the world.

It is a remarkable fact that the people who constructed these sepulchres left no traces of their occupancy on the surface of the ground, although it appears to be a universal human trait to erect monuments, if they be but mounds of rough rock. The graves were made by lining the sides with slabs of stone. In this receptacle were placed stone implements,

earthen cooking utensils and various vessels of pottery. In a few instances instruments made of bone and copper articles were added. Now and again, but only in comparatively rare cases, gold ornaments formed part of the collection. These took the conventional forms of sunials, the tortoise, scorpion, eagle and lizard being represented in castings that display an astonishing degree of expertness. But of all the various shapes assumed by these curious articles of worship or adornment, that of the frog is most frequently depicted, leading to the surmise that the reptile was held sacred by these people. Rattles, bells and whistles are also numerous among the articles found.

It is highly probable that the mineral resources of Panama will be exploited in the near future. Gold, copper, manganese and coal are known to exist in several parts of the country, but as yet very little of its area has been subjected to geological survey. When the canal comes into operation a great demand for coal will arise and the island of Muerio, on the coast of Chiriqui, which is said to be a solid mass of it, should prove a valuable source of supply. American capital and enterprise may find a favorable field here and in other directions. Fruit growing will surely become one of the chief industries of the land. The country about Chiriqui Bay is already devoted largely to this business, but with improved transportation facilities the entire region along the Costa Rican border—which is as rich as any in the tropics and capable of easy development—will

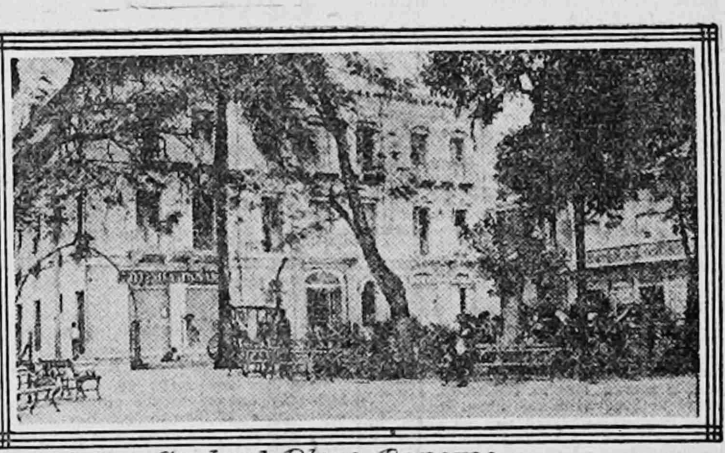
become one vast fruit orchard. One does not get a correct estimate of the Panamanians from travelers who make flying visits and only come in close contact with the lower classes in the capital. You cannot know any people until you have entered their homes and eaten with them. Moreover, the Panamanians, while always courteous and genial, have the dignified reserve that characterizes races of Latin extraction. The well-to-do creole families are educated and refined. The children are sent to the best colleges of Europe and America and usually speak English fluently and correctly. In many respects the habits and customs of the natives differ from ours, of course, and in a few we might defer to their example with advantage to ourselves. For instance, Americans on the Isthmus would do better to adopt the practice of taking breakfast at about the middle of the day, instead of eating a heavy meal immediately after rising. Then we might take lessons from the Panamanians in politeness and self-possession. A Panama gentleman maintains his equality under the most trying circumstances and he cannot be made to understand our word "hustle." There does not appear to be any good reason why he should. He gets through his day's business quite as expeditiously in his own calm and deliberate way as he could by following our fussy fashion.

Thanks to hard efforts, Panama is today as clean and orderly a city as one may find on the continent. Although, as to the latter condition, the people are naturally disposed to be quiet and law-

abiding. Any disturbance that may occur is occasioned by foreigners. The natives are exceedingly abstemious in the matter of liquor and, although saloons are numerous and everyone drinks to some extent, excess is extremely rare. During the two weeks of my recent visit I was on the streets of the city at all hours of the day and night, and upon the occasion of a festival, but I failed to see a single man showing signs of being affected by strong drink.

(By Forbes Lindsay, Author of "Panama: The Isthmus and the Canal.")

FACTS AND FIGURES.
About \$5,000,000 worth of guano is consumed annually the world over.
Scotland has many houses without windows.
The cost of England's old age pensions will be about \$35,000,000.
The blackening of incandescent lamps is due to the vaporizing of the carbon.
France's birth rate has fallen from 32 to 19½ per cent. in 100 years.
It is likely that the height of the new buildings in Messina will be limited to about 33 feet.
A prospector for gold in Alaska found a hot spring but 125 miles south of the Arctic circle, and has made a fortune by raising fresh vegetables on probably the most northerly truck farm in the world.



Central Plaza Panama - Lindsay

The Ground Constantly Moving.

FACTS connected with the tides, showing conclusively that the motion of the waters of the earth is caused by the attraction of the moon have been dimly understood for centuries. For nearly a hundred years the actual measurements of the tides in all important sections of the coast lines of the world have been known to mariners and students.

It has remained for Professor Hecker, of the Prussian Geodetic Institute, to demonstrate that the so-called solid surface of the earth itself yields just like the oceans to the pull of the moon and the sun and back of that the final reaction of all the matter in the universe. While the motions of the oceans are large, being measured by feet, those of the solid crust of the earth are very small, measuring only inches.

The calculations show that the earth as a solid possesses about the same elasticity as a ball of solid steel. In times long past, when the earth was molten through heat, the sun pulled it out of shape to three times the extent of what occurs now in the partially cooled off state of the globe. The planet Jupiter is so pulled out of shape that at certain periods its still plastic mass, having about the density of water, assumes an oval shape and at times dimly resembles a gigantic pear in the heavens.

Professor Hecker, in making his calculations, was forced to use the most delicate pendulums and have even the temperature of the room be worked in always at the same point. The curves

made by the pendulums were registered on mirrors and then reflected so as to be tremendously magnified. In this way the differences in these pendulum curves down to points imperceptible to the human eye were registered. Even if dirigible balloons by extending aeroplanes on the principle of parachutes, would settle slowly, and with engines unimpaired would be able to reach safety. Altogether the Britisher is terribly excited over his condition from a military standpoint.

Thus magnified, the differences caused by the pull of the moon and sun on the earth's solid crust were observed and measured by the Prussian scientist. This difference is 7½ inches in the Northern Hemisphere and an equal amount in the southern half of the globe.

Thus there is all told a pulling away from each pole according to the position of the sun a total of 15½ inches. This difference is uniform. The giving of the rigid structure of the world, equal to that of fine steel, is not noticeable any more than the tides can be observed out at sea.

There is apparently no connection between this newly discovered motion of the crust of the earth and earthquakes. This must be due to the fact that every atom of the globe feels this motion and all move simultaneously in a uniform speed and direction. Hence there are no local disturbances. It is the pull of the entire universe, although of course the nearness of the moon and the enormous mass of the sun, comparatively speaking, make these two bodies the strong elements in crust motion on the earth. Their positions are the ones which cause the greatest variations in the amount of this singular earth movement and practically dictate its periods and directions.

Tempering Copper a Lost Art.

THE fine temper of the old Damascus sword blades is a lost art, and it is claimed that never again will swords be made to cut so keenly as those made by the ancient smiths in the old world city. But none the less modern civilization gets along fairly well. Swords are of little moment nowadays except to adorn the persons of military officials, and for commercial purposes the present processes of tempering steel appear to be amply sufficient.

But one ancient secret which was possessed by the Egyptians under the ancient Pharaohs and by the natives of Peru under the Aztec monarchs, whose line ended with the unfortunate Montezuma, was the hardening of copper and tempering this metal until they were able to cut the hardest of stones, such as the porphyry and hard granite. It is claimed they even carved the emerald with tempered instruments of copper.

This tempering of copper, now that the metal is being turned out profusely, would mean a tremendous gain in modern civilization. Humboldt, that curious and

brilliant scientist, once attempted to analyze the chemical constituents of a chisel made of copper found in Peru among other relics of the lost race of the Incas. He learned that a small percentage of tin was mixed with the copper to temper the chisel. Yet despite the efforts of Humboldt and many a later scientist to find how to produce copper chisels that will cut granite and porphyry, the secret of the vanished Aztecs has never been recovered. There may have been some other rare metal used in combining the copper and the tin which Humboldt missed in his comparatively crude analysis of the chisel found in the old silver mine of ancient Peru.

There has recently been completed at Great Falls, Mont., a huge brick chimney for carrying away the fumes of the smelting works, which will rank as one of the tallest structures in the world. It is 75½ feet in outside diameter at the base and 53 feet 9 inches at the top. It extends 500 feet above the ground and 228½ feet above its lowest foundation course. Its total weight is 24,961 tons.